III. REMARKS

Claims 1-17 are pending in this application. By this amendment claim 17 is added; and, claims 1, 5, 6, 10 and 16 have been amended. Applicant does not acquiesce in the correctness of the rejections and reserve the right to present specific arguments regarding any rejected claims not specifically addressed. Furthermore, Applicant reserves the right to pursue the full scope of the subject matter of the original claims in a subsequent patent application that claims priority to the instant application. Reconsideration in view of the following remarks is requested.

In the Office Action, claim 5 is objected to as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim cannot serve as a basis for any other multiple dependent claim. Applicant has corrected claim 5 so as to address the objection. Accordingly, Applicant requests withdrawal of the objection.

In the Office Action, claim 16 is rejected under 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter. Clarification is requested regarding the term "standard tools." Applicant has clarified the language in claim 16 so as to address the alleged indefiniteness. Accordingly, Applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection.

In the Office Action, claims 1-4, 6 and 10-13 are rejected under 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Cragun (U.S. Pat. No. 6,177,936), hereinafter "Cragun". Claims 5, 7-9, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Cragun in view Hunt et al. (US Pat. App. Publ. No. 2004/0233848), hereinafter "Hunt".

Applicant traverses the rejections for the following reasons. Applicant respectfully submits that all claims are allowable over the cited art because the cited art does not teach or

suggest all of the claim limitations, as is required under 102(b). Applicant contends that at least two limitations in claim 1 are not taught or suggested in the cited art.

For example, with respect to independent claim 1, Applicant respectfully submits that the cited reference fails to teach or suggest, *inter alia*, in response to an indication of the first hyperlink being received by the computer system, displaying a first preview document, *wherein the first hyperlink is indicated to the computer system by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink*. Emphasis added. See claim 1 as amended and similar language in independent claim 10.

Note that claims 1 and 10 have been amended herein with language similar to that previously found in claim 6 and therefore Applicant turns to the remarks and reasoning made by the Office in rejecting claim 6.

In rejecting claim 6 (now claim 1), the Office alleges that Cragun discloses "wherein a hyperlink is indicated to the computer system by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink" by citing col. 11, lines 21-22; 901 in Fig. 9B and further states "Cragun disclose a user can a pointer to select a hyperlink." (sic) Office Action, item 7, page 5.

Respectfully, it appears that the Office is either misconstruing and/or overlooking the important distinction in the instant disclosure between the terms "indicate" and/or "indication" and the terms "select" and/or "selection" with regards to mouse, mouse pointers, and the like. This distinction is summarized in the specification at paragraphs 0012 and 0037, but Applicant will attempt to merely paraphrase the distinction here for purposes of efficiency (i.e., the claims speak for themselves). An aspect of the disclosure allows a user to merely position the pointer (e.g., via mouse movement) over a hyperlink, <u>without</u>, *de facto*, selecting the link in order to

preview aspects of where the link thereby leads to. In this way, the user can preview content of the document without actually selecting (and loading) the linked document.

Turning to the cited art (i.e., Cragun), Applicant does not see this aspect taught or suggested in Cragun. Starting with the cited section of the specification, which reads: "The user can use pointer 901 to **select** a hyperlink, such as hyperlink 902, having the displayed test: "f-link". (Emphasis added). Portions of the next paragraph, at col. 11, line 27, read: "Referring again to FIG. 9c, in response to the user **selecting** f-link 902". These cited sections of Cragun, and Cragun in its entirety is devoid of any teaching or suggestion that a preview document is displayed *merely* by placing a pointer over a hyperlink, as in the claimed disclosure. All indications and discussion within Cragun appear to teach the displaying of a web page by the traditional selecting (i.e., clicking on the hyperlink) of a hyperlink and thereby load and bring up the webpage, having been selected. In sum, this cannot amount to a clear teaching and/or suggestion of the aforementioned limitation.

Further regarding independent claim 1, Applicant respectfully submits that the cited reference also fails to teach or suggest, *inter alia*, displaying a preview document, as that term is used herein. See claim 1 and similar language in independent claim 10.

The instant disclosure defines preview document as a "document which is rendered in a preview display, which display is temporary in that the document is **not loaded** (for example, to be editable) as an instance within the host application." (emphasis added) See e.g., end of ¶0036. Note the distinction between "preview document" with that of "main document" in the current disclosure. Main document denotes "a document which is **loaded in normal fashion within a host application** (such as a word processor or Web browser)." (emphasis added) See e.g., ¶0036.

Conversely, Cragun, both in the cited portions and in its entirety, does not have a preview document(s), as that term is defined in the instant disclosure. As Figures 9A-9D show, the contents of web pages (Fig. 9C) are shown when a user selects (i.e., clicks) a hyperlink (see e.g., elements 901, 902 in FIG. 9B). The contents are main documents in Cragun and not preview documents. The paragraphs starting at column 11, line 24 and column 11, line 52 of Cragun disclose numerous times how the contents of various pages are retrieved (i.e., loaded) for display. Applicant contends that this is not a teaching of a preview document, as in the claimed disclosure.

In sum, Cragun does not teach or suggest all of the features found in claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection with respect to claim 1. Further, Hunt does not remedy the deficiencies of Cragun.
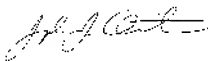
Independent claim 10 was rejected under the same rationale as claim 1. As a result, Applicant herein incorporates the arguments listed above with respect to claim 1.

With respect to dependent claims 2-9 and 11-17, Applicant herein incorporates the arguments presented above with respect to the independent claims from which the claims depend. The dependent claims are believed to be allowable based on the above arguments, as well as for their own additional features.

IV. CONCLUSION

In light of the above remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that all claims are in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner require anything further to place the application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicant's undersigned representative at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: December 8, 2006

/_____/
Joseph J. Christian
Reg. No.: 51,560

Hoffman, Warnick & D'Alessandro LLC
75 State Street, 14th Floor
Albany, New York 12207
(518) 449-0044
(518) 449-0047 (fax)